

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Letters to the Editor

Machine Guns to Uphold Order
To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—Your editorial in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER of February 23, entitled "Machine Guns in Industry," contains several very remarkable statements, and as similar views have been expressed in other of your editorials, having a tendency to make the general public believe there is a resistance to permit equitable settlement of labor disputes, it is thought they should not be unchallenged.

The paragraphs of the editorial which the writer believes are very misleading and mischievous, are as follows:

"First. Yet in West Virginia and Rhode Island the military has used most conspicuously as a device for the settlement of labor disputes. It is not enough to say that the rights of property and even the safety of the owners of property in the affected areas were at stake."

"Third. The fault lies with people who have not the fear or the decent sense of responsibility to co-operate in the fair and peaceful settlements of labor controversies."

As a commentary on these, it would be well to remember that in both West Virginia and Rhode Island the military were not present to settle labor disputes, as asserted in your editorial, but to protect lives and property from an armed and dangerous mob. Your statement that the safety of persons and property is not a sufficient explanation for what appears to have been an incipient riot, is quite remarkable from a paper usually upholding the law. It would be interesting to know if such an article would have been written if the safety of your person and your property were threatened.

Every one, except those naturally violent or lawless, must deplore such displays of unrest and outrage as the recent occurrences in Rhode Island. There appears to be two underlying causes.

First. When a strike has occurred, the strikers use every available means to induce those who desire to remain at work to abandon it and to prevent their former employers from engaging new help. The first violence is always by the strikers, and those who desire to remain at work, tend to be more radical, who unfortunately play on the passions and fears of the strikers who see the possibility of want for themselves and dependents.

Second. Those who have advocated and taken part in these violent and unlawful acts are excused, by some, as being good patriots, and this view is very much encouraged when a respectable paper like the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER prints such statements as the paragraphs quoted.

BEMENT-MILES WORKS.
E. H. WRAY, Engineer.
Philadelphia, February 24, 1922.

In the editorial article in question we merely contend that all contend that the use of machine guns trained by the military upon mixed crowds of citizens is intolerable in the eyes of America. Our argument was that the fault lies with those who, by the abuse of authority, create what Mr. Wray picturesquely calls "an armed and fearless mob." As pointed out, they are not usually armed and usually ferocious. So it is honest ignorance, coupled with a more powerful enlightenment, and then pity for her lack of knowledge of the object of her most unladylike, unjust and unkind sarcasm.

Now, it is such honest ignorance, coupled with a more powerful enlightenment, and then pity for her lack of knowledge of the object of her most unladylike, unjust and unkind sarcasm.

REED.

The Case of Mr. Beidleman
To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—I am giving my experience and answer to the very kind lady who wrote you regarding hasty marriages. Well, to begin with, she perhaps did not get a lemon in the garden of love as others did, or she wouldn't be so brave in speaking her thoughts. She begins with a man and woman do as she pleases and what she does is her right, fully, believe in divorce.

The Government in the New York litigation contended that Congress in providing for the rehabilitation of the railroads intended to regulate all and that inadequate State rates were a burden upon interstate commerce and a discrimination which the commission had authority to remove.

Under the act of 1920, known as the Jones law, prohibits transportation of merchandise between Alaskan ports and continental United States by Canadian rail and water lines, the Supreme Court announced in a case brought by the Territory of Alaska and the Juenau Hardware Company against the Collector of Customs for Alaska.

The territory of Alaska contended the law was unconstitutional because it discriminated in favor of the States and against the Territory, in that it permitted merchandise to be shipped to and from the States by way of Canadian ships and railroads, and imposed a penalty where merchandise shipped from Alaska to the Juenau Hardware Company to Vancouver and by Canadian vessel from there to Alaska was ordered confiscated.

Justice McReynolds, delivering the opinion of the Court, announced the judgment of the Court below was affirmed.

Assuring You of My Continued Confidence
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The Zero Problem
To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—Please tell me who wrote the words of the song containing this verse:

"There was a wounded spirit that loved the zero."

And elsewhere this line for years to come:

"I'm a zero, I'm a zero."

Because of his excellent record in the World War the court announced that the sentences would be run concurrently.

N. Y. VESTRY HOUSE ON FIRE
To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
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What's Name of Author?
To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—Please tell me in what poem I can find the line "I'm a zero, I'm a zero."

The People's Forum will appear daily in the Evening Public Ledger, and the song containing this verse:

"There was a wounded spirit that loved the zero."

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Stock-Jobbing Concerns
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